

SHOULD BE SENT TO MARKET ATTRACTIVE

Necessary to Ship Poultry in
Good Shape in Order to
Get High Prices.

BEST TO MAKE CONTRACT

Reliable Commission House Has
Market Always for Goods
of Real Quality.

By MICHAEL K. ROYER,
Poultry Editor of the Farm Journal.

To secure best prices for dressed poultry it is necessary to send the product to market in its most attractive form. Quality, rather than weight, determines the price of dressed poultry. Once a reputation for quality is established, the producer will find little difficulty in securing top prices.

Poultry may be shipped safely at any time, but the great demand in November and December makes the question of proper shipping a particularly important one at that time.

In fact the holiday trade does not seem to be equal to the tons of poultry that come from all quarters. This, however, applies only to the general run of shipments and does not affect shipments made under contract or for goods of superior quality. A good, reliable commission house is the best advised of intended shipments and which knows of the high quality will have a market for them before they arrive.

So the first important step in marketing holiday goods is to get the contract and ascertain the date when the shipment shall be made. Generally Monday is not a good day to ship, as the buyers are not so plentiful, nor would a shipment be made after Friday.

Fattening of fowls for the early fall market may be begun immediately and kept up till the great holiday demand is provided for.

The word "fancy" that is so often noticed in market quotations refers to attractiveness of carcasses as much as it does to quality. Tempting looking goods find a ready sale. Carcasses that are tagged as fancy, the farmer that produced it and on which also is a guarantee of freshness will create a demand for the goods, and naturally command better prices.

For an open market the goods should be graded.

The "fancy" stock in market are carcasses that are well developed so that the breastbone is well rounded, the neck is short, the feet are small, the skin is pin feathered and the legs and feet are clean. A small, plump carcass will sell more quickly than a heavy weight, scrawny one.

Cook fattened poultry turn out the most satisfactorily. A well developed or fattened bird at 6 months of age, raised artificially and then confined, will have good sized breast, and the sinews of the legs and wings will not be developed by violent exercise. Table poultry that are allowed to range and hustle for themselves will as a rule be tougher, even at an early age. A 6 months old bird on range will be more tough than one twice as old reared in confinement. The secret of success in fattening poultry is quick growing.

When charcoal is fed fowls while being fattened there is a tendency to whiten the flesh. Buckwheat and middlings will produce a like effect. Buckwheat meal will fatten quicker than cornmeal. For a high color of both flesh and skin gluten meal is recommended. Corn and gluten impart the yellow color.

Poultry intended for Thanksgiving or Christmas should be on hand not later than Monday of that week, but it is better to ship a week or ten days earlier so the merchant can have a chance to place the goods.

Poultry for New York or Philadelphia must be sent undrawn with the head and feet on and the crop removed unless empty. For Boston the general rule is to remove the head, crop and entrails, making as small a carcass as possible. For New England and liver must be placed back in the carcass. Part of the neck should be cut off and the skin drawn over and neatly trimmed.

The Americans are great lovers of the roasted fowl, but they have whims that, while they must be catered to, are not to be commended. They have a craze, for instance, for eggless carcasses, and very often ignore a good body in favor of the legs. This is a nonsensical fancy. No finer table poultry can be found than the Langshans and Houdans, but they have very little standing here on account of the color of their skin and legs—and yes, these same people who demand a yellow legged chicken would never think of calling for a yellow legged turkey or duck. The choicest of all our wild fowl do not have yellow legs.

Between 5 and 6 months of age is the best time to fatten fowls. After 7 months old it is harder to fatten, as the flesh has a tendency to become leathery. Some fatteners use a mash in fattening consisting of a mixture of barley meal and cornmeal mixed with skim milk.

There are two methods of dressing poultry—dry picking and scalding. Philadelphia prefers the latter; New York and Boston are inclined to scalded stock, while Philadelphia markets the demand is to keep on to dry and cool the fowls. Boston prefers the head taken off at the throat, in which case the blood is stripped out of the neck, the skin peeled back a little, then a portion of the neck is removed and the skin drawn over the end and tied and trimmed neatly.

In dry picking the method of plucking the fowls is begun immediately after the bird has been stabbed in the mouth and while the blood is still flowing. Where this is not done quickly the blood becomes cold and it is almost impossible to avoid tearing the skin.

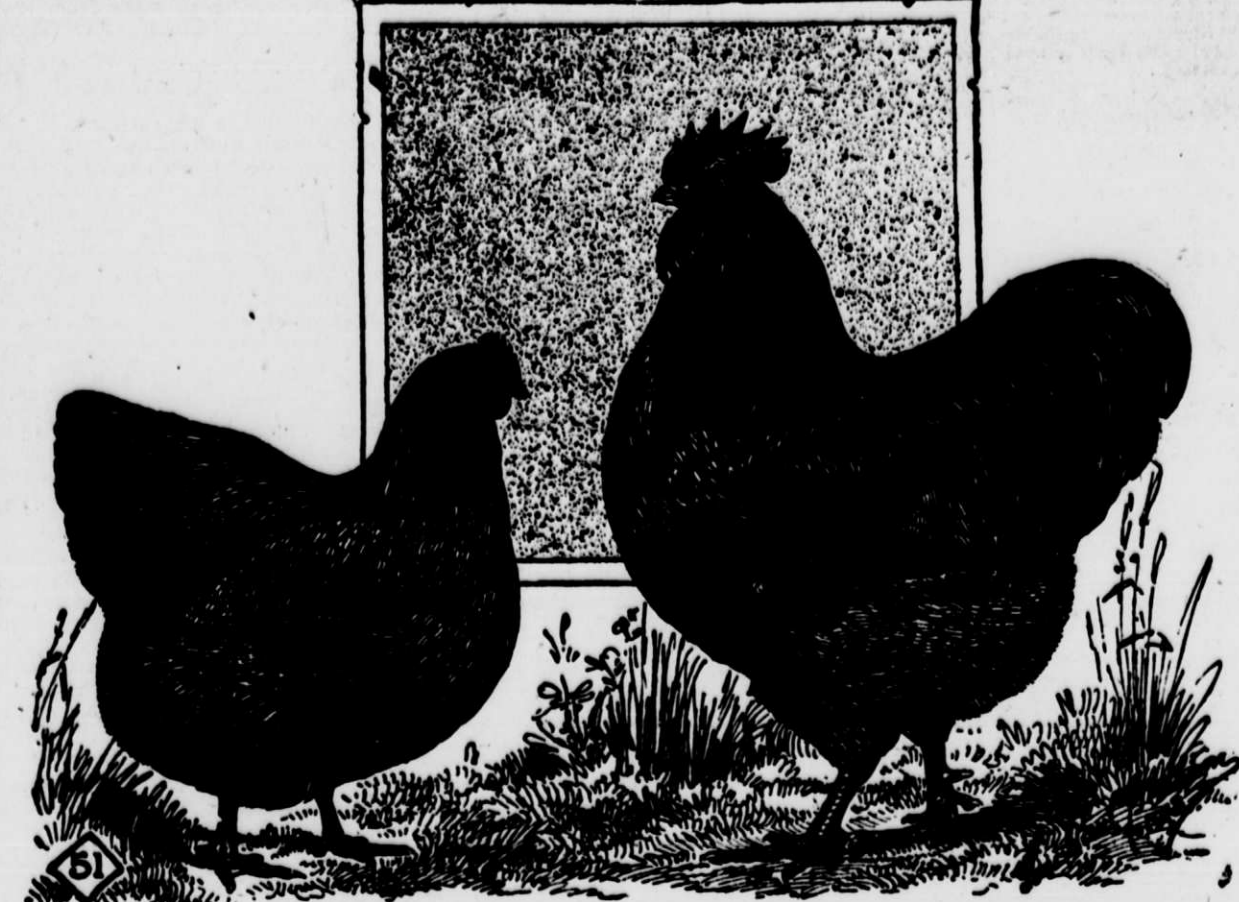
For scalding poultry have the water as near boiling point as possible without boiling. Dry pick the legs of the fowls before scalding. Neither the head nor feet must be allowed to touch the water, or they will lose their bright color. After scalded fowls are dressed dip for a second into very hot water and then plunge into ice water, where they may remain for a quarter of an hour. Then hang up to dry and cool.

Never make a shipment in the heat of the day. Before marketing sew up any skin that may have been torn while dressing.

Mistakes are frequently made by not promptly dressing after killing. Failure to do this is apt to have the birds reach destination in bad condition, often turning green around the vent.

The bulk of the poultry arriving in market in a bad condition can be traced to the work of the shipper. This can be due either to improper cooling or to packing too much in barrels without sufficient ice or shipping dry packed during warm or muggy weather. Poultry that is to be tanked down in ice water before shipping

NEWEST VARIETY IN ORPINGTON FAMILY



SINGLE COMB BLUE ORPINGTONS.—This is the newest variety of this now popular breed. Its handsome bluish steel colored plumage, combined with good Orpington type, makes it a formidable rival to the Buffs for beauty. Among Orpington fanciers the Blues are fast gaining the reputation as the best layers of the family, and are bound to make many new friends thereby, for, after all, the fowl with consistently lasting popularity is always the one which delivers plenty of salable products in the shape of eggs and full meat carcasses.

BLUES LATEST VARIETY OF POPULAR ORPINGTON

New Fowl Is Cross of Blacks and
Whites Plus Blood of
Scotch Bird.

By LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

When the late William Cook originated and perfected the Orpingtons he gave to the world five differently colored fowls bred with both rose and single combs, making ten varieties in all. Since his death there has been such an increasing demand for Orpingtons that other fanciers have turned their attention not only to perfecting the present varieties but to originating a new one—the Blue Orpington. This is a handsome fowl and is bred with both single and rose comb, and is undoubtedly the result of a cross of the blacks and whites, which will produce blue plumage with an admixture of the blood of another fowl very popular in the north of England and Scotland known as "the liveliest hen for laying purposes" and generally as the "rose combed blue."

These hens are reputed to be everlasting layers in their native country and large in size. Louis Wright credits their origin to blue Andalusian and blue Langshan crosses.

They also breed single combs as well as rose combs, and considerable introduction of this blood into the makeup of the blue Orpington is no doubt responsible for the latter's accredited laying qualities.

Blue Orpingtons are but recent additions to the great Orpington family. The fowls possess splendid Orpington type and are laying with the black, for instance, and all the specimens so far shown are as handsomely colored as the long established blue Andalusian.

In shape they should be long in body and very deep in chest, with a heavy, stocky appearance. Their legs should be thick, short and set wide apart. In plumage the male has brilliant bluish black top color—i. e., neck hackle, back and saddle and top of wings, while the feathers of the breast, body wing and wing secondaries are light bluish steel gray, each one edged completely around with a darker gray.

The feathers of the female in all sections are colored like the breast of the male.

This fowl gives satisfactory results either when yarded or given the range of the farm.

Full grown males weigh eight and a half to ten pounds and females seven to eight pounds. These hens are good layers of large tinted eggs, and like other "all purpose" fowls will become broody, sit hatch and rear their own chicks.

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should be well cooled by putting in three changes of fresh well water before placing into ice water. This removes the animal heat gradually, whereas if put down in ice water too quickly it takes the animal heat to the entrails, resulting in condensed and extreme temporary heat, which sours the contents of the crop and entrails, resulting in a reaction giving a strong, unattractive smell to the poultry and almost invariably gives a greenish cast to that portion of the birds at the lower point of the breast. This affects the market price from one to two cents a pound. The mistake of improper cooling occurs more with winter shippers than with those who ship the year round. It also occurs with those who use too much heat or dress too closely up to shipping time.

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LAND DOESN'T STAY PUT.
Queer Freaks Noted by Washington State Forester.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 16.—State Forester E. W. Ferris, who has just returned from Skamania county, reports peculiar geological changes in the country around Stevenson.

"In this piece of State land alternate risings and depressions have made the trees all crisscross until they look like the forest of a country in the vicinity of the sea."

"But in the country in the vicinity there are even more peculiar conditions."

"In one case a watercourse has been raised suddenly so that one end of the stream bed was left twenty feet in the air. In another a piece of a mountain, trees and all, apparently has dropped flat into the ground leaving a bare cliff where there was a gradual slope. There are deep cracks appearing in the bedrock and in some cases of these depression boulders and trees are split right through the middle, the two parts being flat apart."

"A Mr. Bowles connected his house with a water tank and in two years the house and tank 'bunched' together so that it was necessary, three times, to remove a length of pipe. J. W. Shaw of Vancouver told me he owned a lake in the neighborhood and was trying to do a split, said the lake was so full of water that it was a big island had appeared in the center. Meantime an altogether new lake had appeared a few miles away where there never had been water before."

The changes noticed have all occurred within the last two years.

RACE FOR 200 EGG MARK.

Six Hens in Hot Contest in Tilt at Mountain Grove, Mo.

At least three American hens and three British hens are in a close race to be the first to reach the 200 egg mark in the first eight months of the national egg laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo. An American hen only has ten eggs to lay in five days to make a record of 200 eggs in eight months. All these hens have made a better record so far than Lady Showyou had made at this time last year.

The leading pen record thus far this year is about twenty eggs ahead of the leading pen record at this time last year. The English pen of single comb White Leghorns is 259 eggs in the lead of its nearest competitor. Two of the hens in this pen did not lay an egg in June, and if this continues some of the other pens may yet easily overtake them.

June was a scorcher in Missouri. Several deaths were reported in different sections of the State as a result of the heat. It was, of course, also hard on the hens. There were 133 broody contests held in broody coops at one time this month. Thirty-eight were put up one day and twenty-five another, and such a large percentage being broody at once cut down the egg yield for June. Other contests which had nearly 50 per cent of their pens composed of Leghorns had less broody hens, of course, and made a little higher average for June. The total yield for June was 10,411 eggs, and the grand total to date is 70,356 eggs. The Leghorns in the North American contest at Storrs, Conn., had made about the same average up to June 1 as had the Leghorns in the Missouri contest. The latter breed in Missouri had made averages a little higher than the same breeds in Connecticut as a rule. At the present time the records are very nearly the same on the average.

BIG NEW LOCOMOTIVES.
Delivery of Large Order to B. & O. Road Begins.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Delivery has started on the new equipment ordered recently by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Of the 10 Mikado type freight locomotives included in the order, forty-four of the engines have been delivered and put into service. Five Pacific type passenger locomotives of the thirty ordered have been delivered and are being put into service.

The new engines represent the latest design in locomotive construction. They are equipped with a superheater device which effects an economy in the use of fuel and water as well as adds to the power of the locomotives; and the engines are also fitted with a reverse gear enabling the engineer to change his direction without manual labor.

The Mikado locomotives are the most powerful freight engines built for road service or for hauling trains on schedule, and are capable of hauling trains of 6,000 tons over the Baltimore and Ohio lines. The engines have an extreme length of 80 feet 10 inches, and weigh in working order 282,000 pounds.

The Pacific locomotives are used in through passenger train service, handling heavy trains which must maintain punctual schedules. The new engines of this type now being delivered weigh in working order 227,500 pounds.

The Mallet engines are used chiefly to assist freight trains in the mountainous regions, though recently the Baltimore and Ohio management has experimented with the type of engine in road service.

Upon completion of the present order the Baltimore and Ohio system will have 322 Mikado, 105 Pacific and 32 Mallet locomotives in service. The Mikados now being delivered are numbered serially from 4230 to 4329, the Pacifics from 5100 to 5129 and the Mallets from 2422 to 2432.

GREAT BAY FOR SHELL FISH.
Oregon Professor Finds Yachnia Alive With Them.

CORVALLIS, Ore., Aug. 16.—That there are large numbers of various species of clams, oysters, crabs and shrimps lying in the waters of Yachnia Bay and in its bordering mud flats is the conclusion reached by George F. Sykes, professor of zoology at the Oregon Agricultural College, who is engaged in taking a census of the shellfish in the Newport region. Seven different species have been identified by Prof. Sykes and his assistants, as follows: *Mya arenaria*, the soft-shelled clam of Rhode Island; *Cardium corbis*, the cockles; *Tapes staminea*, the little hard shell; *Macoma nasuta*, the native bent-neck; *Saxidomus*, the large butter clam; *Lutraria maximus*, the American mud clam; and the razor shell of the beach.

The most abundant of these, says Prof. Sykes, is the so-called Eastern clam. It is also by far the most valuable commercially, although the others find a ready market.

Oysters were found growing far down the lower bay as well as in the Oysterville region, where most of the natural and cultivated beds are found.

Sykes to ascertain the kinds and quantities of shrimps and crabs, but he says the bay and its shores promise to become prolific grounds for the production of edible shellfish.

A year ago a preliminary survey of the bay was made and twenty or more species of marketable food fish were found, the most important of which are the chinook, silver and black salmon, ling cod and black cod, and orange rockfish, hake, herring and tom cod, starry flounder, kelp, perch and halibut.

POULTRY DIRECTORY

MAKE MONEY WITH POULTRY

AMERICAN POULTRY is a magazine devoted entirely to helping earnest men and women make a financial success of poultry raising. Its staff of writers is composed entirely of those who have made a practical, instead of theoretical, success of poultry farming, and who are glad to pass on the results of their hard earned experience to the many who are just starting out. There are many pitfalls in the path of the novice which may be entirely avoided by those who will follow the teachings set forth in this magazine. It fully explains how to make a start, how to construct houses, coops, and other devices, how to get a large egg yield, how to cure and prevent diseases, how to exhibit, how to get the top price for eggs, how to use incubators and hundreds of other points which everyone who is serious about poultry raising should know. It is a complete guide to the poultry business, and is sold for a large sum. Advantage of this offer should be taken at once.

SPECIAL OFFER. The regular price of AMERICAN POULTRY is \$50. per year, but in order to introduce it to several thousand new readers, we will, for a short time, give a large 200 page poultry book, which is a complete guide in the poultry business, absolutely free to everyone sending 50c. for a yearly subscription or \$1.00 for a three year subscription to AMERICAN POULTRY. A trial six months' subscription (with-out book) will be sent for 25c. Never has so much been offered for so small a sum.

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Write for this free information, which made Rancocas Farm the largest and most successful Poultry Farm in the world.

AMERICAN POULTRY
Savoy Building, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

Rancocas S. C.
White Leghorn Pullets
That Make Neighbors
Look Over the Fence

Thos. H. Pollard, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y., purchased 25 pullets from us last month. "The pullets arrived in fine condition. Our neighbor has White Leghorns. They are not to be compared with the pullets we selected for me. They certainly are beautiful and everyone that has seen them thinks the same. Again I want to thank you for the good pullets."

When you buy Rancocas Poultry you get quality plus satisfaction. Our free advice to buyers of pullets and broilers is still at your command. In this advice we tell you from our own experience just what you should know.

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THIS bureau acts as "Central" for the poultry world, and tells you how, when and where to buy stock, supplies, birds, chicks, eggs for hatching, etc.

Timely news of the poultry world, special articles, notices, etc., will be found in Section 2 of the Sunday Sun.

Helpful hints by an expert poultryman about breeds adapted to your wants and ways of securing best results. Applied to every inquiry. No charge to either party for the service. Address POULTRY INFORMATION BUREAU New York Sun, N. Y.

bay was made and twenty or more species of marketable food fish were found, the most important of which are the chinook, silver and black salmon, ling cod and black cod, and orange rockfish, hake, herring and tom cod, starry flounder, kelp, perch and halibut.

ATLANTIC CITY SHOW HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE

Birds in Pens of Five Under
Conditions as Natural
as Possible

TEMPERATURE IS IDEAL

No Competition, but Rivalry Is
Keen Between Lead-
ing Exhibitors.

The most instructive poultry show ever staged in America is now being held at Atlantic City, N. J., on the Million Dollar Pier. The birds themselves are in pens of five and under natural conditions as it is possible to have them, with good sized yards about ten by four feet. The temperature is ideal and the birds are all the picture of health. This being held at the same time as the National Convention of Poultrymen gives an added interest to the proceedings and the breeders sent some of their best birds, especially in this season's hatch.

The show is divided into two departments, one being the New Jersey division and the other unrestricted. Each farm strove with each other to get up the best exhibit, and the surroundings are really picture perfect.

In the New Jersey section the Rancocas Poultry Farm of Brown's Mills makes a beautiful exhibit, showing its International Hovers, also baby chicks, White Rocks and White Leghorns. The cocker in the pen of Leghorns has been pronounced to be the best Leghorn ever seen so early in the season.

William Cook & Sons of Scotch Plains have made a splendid exhibit of their Orpingtons, all varieties, and a great display of ornamental land and water fowl, with an additional pen staged outside on the pier. They have made fine sales from their exhibit.

Mommoth Poultry Farms of Frenau show four pens of their White Leghorns and two pens of Buffs, which attract more than ordinary attention and show quality of the highest order. Endicott Farms of New Brunswick also show a couple of pens of good White Leghorns.

Dunrobin Farms of Red Bank show Leghorns, Orpingtons, and include a pen of Blue Leghorns, one of the first of this variety to be shown in this country.

Other exhibitors in this section are the Fairview Farms of Trenton, with Columbian and Partridge Rocks; the Sunwick Poultry Farm of South Plainfield, with a display of Buff Orpingtons; the Acme Farms of Vineland, with White Leghorns; the Fairfield Poultry Farm of Fairton, with White Rocks; W. S. Wright of Winslow Junction, with the same variety; Wilburtha Farms, Trenton Junction, with Buff Leghorns; S. R. Clarke of Hamony Park, with a good display of his White Orpingtons; Sunnybrook Farm, Eatontown, with a display of Columbian and White Wyandottes; M. Jacobus of Ridgedale, with his Campbells; Mr. Goucher of Moorestown, with Barred Rocks, and John M. Ward of Pennington, with Indian Games.

In the open section, N. P. Fisher of Hope, Ind., shows four pens of White Rocks; E. B. Thompson of America, N. Y., four pens of Barred Rocks, and H. D. Riley of Stafford, Pa., two pens of the same variety. A. J. Fell, West Point, Pa., shows two pens of White Wyandottes. The West Mountain Poultry Yards show two pens of the same variety, but the display is made by the Orpingtons, almost every bird breeder of note being on hand with a rare display.

Besides the ones mentioned in the New Jersey section, Miss Carey of Torrington, Spilsby, England, has made a beautiful display of Orpingtons and a great variety of show fowls. Briarcliff Farms of Atlanta, Ga., show five pens of Orpingtons of the buff black and white varieties.

M. F. Delano, who lately has taken over the Owens Farms of Vineyard Haven, Mass., has made a good display in the Buff and white variety, as has Gilbert & Moore of Landowne, Pa., in Rhode Island Reds. Lester Tompkins of Concord, Mass., is on hand with a couple of pens of his Madison Square winners.

Sunnyvale Poultry Farm of Sellersville, Pa., also shows this variety, as well as A. M. Anderson of Morton, Pa., Sicilian Buttercups are shown by I. F. Fillingstath of Factoryville, Pa.; white Favories by D. Lincoln Orr of Orr's Mills, N. Y.; Campbells by Dr. J. E. Prudhomme of Thurmont, Md.; and Dayhoffs of Waynesboro, Pa.; Lakenvelders by J. Van Arman, N. Y.; Columbian Plymouth Rocks by F. G. Bean, Collegeville, Pa., and White Leghorns by George B. Ferris of Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. Brubaker, Bird-in-Hand, Pa.; and Andalusians by Robinson, Pa.; Langshans by R. A. Hewes, Crete, Ill.; Pekin ducks by Pen-y-Bryn Farm, Ambler, Pa.; Silver Pencilled Hamburgs by M. D. Alt-house, and pigeons by Samuel L. Alt-house, both of Sellersville, Pa.; while the Elm Poultry Yards of Hartford, Conn., show a display called the Happy Family, consisting of poultry, pigeons, rabbits, guinea-pigs, dogs and goats, all living happily together.

The Newtown Producing Company and the Hall Mammoth Incubator Company show their mammoth incubators, holding capacity of 100,000 eggs. The latter company has a full display, as well as E. C. Young of Randolph, Mass., who shows a full line of his portable houses. The Clarke colony, judges, manufactured by the J. D. LeGrand, N. J., Lumber Company, Plainfield, N. J., attracts a lot of attention.

This show is not competitive in any way, breeders simply showing what they have and what they are breeding.

BREED FOXES ON AN ISLAND.
British Columbians Hope to Produce Very Valuable Felt.

ALBERTA, B. C., Aug. 16.—If the experiments of R. D. Stewart, S. S. Couper and others prove a success, the industry of fox farming will be added to the other attractions of the district.

These gentlemen recently imported three pairs of foxes from the Athabasca country, and turned the animals out on an island in Barkley Sound. These foxes are what are known as "cross" and have the evidences of throwing to the much desired black and silver varieties, the skins of which bring prices as high as \$10,000 each.

The experiment will be watched with great interest, as it is thought that the animals will do well in this part of the country.

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GARDENING NOTES

FOR THE SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY HOME

A New Everbearing Raspberry.

The Ranere Everbearing Red Raspberry is a new small fruit novelty which originated in southern New Jersey on the farm of Mr. Ranere, for whom it is named. It has not been announced by the originator whether it is a seedling or a sport from some other variety.

It is offered as the earliest of all red raspberries, a prolific bearer, the first or main crop being greater than that of any other red variety, giving a crop of fruit all summer and autumn, fruiting on the old canes from June until late in August. By this time the new canes of the present year begin to produce fruit and continue in increasing quantities until frost.

The introducer says that the plants have a remarkable constitution, withstanding the most severe winters as well as severe drought, and that it does well on either heavy or light soil. It is an extra strong grower with luxuriant foliage that does not suffer from sunburn. If planted early in the spring it yields fruit the first season, the yield increasing as the growth increases. Autumn planting is recommended to save time.

The berries are of bright crimson color, of large size, of fine quality, rich, sweet and with the full raspberry flavor, of firm texture, keeping well after they are picked, shipping well, making it an excellent variety for market.

George W. Swank of Atlantic county, New Jersey, who has grown the Ranere for market, says that the results from one and one-quarter acres last year were as follows:

Sold in June, 38 crates of 60 pints each.
Sold in July, 114 crates of 60 pints each.
Sold in August, 7 crates of 60 pints each.
Sold in September, 30 crates of 60 pints each.
Sold in October, 22 crates of 60 pints each.

After paying all expenses of picking, packing and marketing, Mr. Swank says his net profit on this patch of berries was \$26.58. The fruit was also used freely by his family and several of his neighbors were occasionally supplied, of which no record was kept. The last fruit was picked on November 2.

Hundreds of Acres of Flowers Not Utilized.
In Holland, where flowering bulbs, such as hyacinths and tulips, are grown for the trade of the whole world, hundreds of acres are under constant cultivation. The soil and climate seem exactly suitable, and as the cost of competition seems impossible.

Manure Suggestions.
Animal manures should be protected from rain or their most valuable portion will be washed away. Tin from an old roof affords good protection and helps to preserve the fertilizing qualities for a considerable period.

A hole at the side of the heap will permit the collection of the liquid, which is very valuable and should be saved. Where farmyard manure is difficult to obtain the best substitute is nitrate of soda, four parts; muriate of potash, eight parts and phosphate of lime, twelve parts. Apply this mixture at the rate of an ounce to the square yard.

Liquid manure is a wonderful agent in the production of fine vegetables, flowers and fruits. For fruit trees it should be applied late in the fall just before the ground freezes, in the early spring when the leaves are coming out

or when the trees begin to bloom, and also when the young fruit is forming on the trees.

In applying liquid manure to trees give the soil a fair soaking of clear water and then apply the liquid manure or apply after a light shower of rain. Plants just potted should not be given stimulants, or plants when first set out in the open ground. Wait until they have become established and begin to grow.

Chicken manure is very strong and is useful for all plants, but considerable damage is caused from its improper application. The safest method is to mix it with five or six times its bulk of soil and a little lime, storing the heap for two or three months, when it makes a splendid surface dressing for fruit trees, vegetables or flowers.

Many plants are killed by overfertilizing and overwatering. When pot plants are not doing well withhold water until the soil becomes almost dry, then move some of the plants out of the pot, remove some of the soil and repot in a clean pot of such size as will require only a small amount of fresh soil around the old ball of roots. Water well as soon as repotted, and then but sparingly until fresh growth is observed.

Darwin Tulips.
The Darwin is a comparatively new variety of tulip and is not in as general use as it should be. They grow two or more feet high, with flowers about double the size of ordinary tulips.